WITH A FIGHTING REGIMENT.

Story of the Four Years' Service of the Gallant 29th Ohio.

By JOHN RUPP, Co. 1, 29th Ohio.

stormy passage in the Atlantic. We had our part in quelling the draft riots. We returned to Alexandria and left for the front, and went into camp on the Rappa-

The enemy were jubilant. We could hear their bands playing, and surmised that they had had good news from some part of the Confederacy. Soon the Twelfth and Eleventh Corps were or-dered to Tennessee, with Hooker in command. Our advance reached the Wauhat-chie one evening, and were laying down their arms, when old Longstreet came down from his perch on Lookout Moun-tain and made a night attack upon them. My regiment was with the train, then some miles to the rear.

It was not long after the battle of Get-1the Mountain-side and held our position Tysburg before we reached Governor's until nightfall. Color-bearer after Color-Island, in New York Harber, after a bearer went down, and all our regimental stormy passage in the Atlantic. We had officers. It was a terrible blow to the

> We camped that night in the field where we had left our knapsacks. There was much sorrow in the regiment and little rest. It was said that this was a demonstration so the army could make Snake

Creek Gap.

We remained a few days. Then we passed through Snake Creek Gap and Arrest of Arrest Creek Gap and Arrest Creek Gap. rived near Resaca in the evening of May 10. The booming of cannon on our left was heard. We were put at a double-quick to the field of action, but did not

get into the "racket."

We remained there that night and or the 15th our regiment and the 28th Pa. were put in position to the left and rear



picked it up and threw it. The corrade stepped from the ranks and got it.

more. We had a terrible fight with the 29th Ga., but they got away with their

colors, although we captured nearly all of

The enemy abandoned their works, our

tillery all opened on it.

In front of my regiment at this point was a blockhouse and some rifle-pits, held

not see any of the army around Chatta- and hastily threw up works.

Nooga.

Another battle-line was formed, with
Knap's Battery in rear. Here I first saw

opened I was on the picket-line just to Gen. Sherman, just to the rear of my the right of the railroad bridge crossing company (I). One of the comrades asked him to throw him a blanket. The General

firing on this part of the line.

The firing commenced on the left of the bridge. I was an eye-witness, but got several "close calis" from the other side of the creek. There were, I think, two battery we moved forward, driving the of the creek. There were, I think, two lines of battle. The sun was shining brightly and the breeze was shaking out Old Glory's folds triumphantly. The lines moved on until out of my sight.

battery we moved forward, which the enemy into their strong works. With the First Division forward left us on the reserve line; but our regiment suffered terribly in the evening, when the brigade brightly and the breeze was shaking out brightly and the brightly in the evening, when the brightly in the evening when the brightly in the evening.

eral action. The day became overeast and even the mountain was nearly hidden from view. The pickets were withdrawn and joined the regiment, which was in position near a small knoll. I think there was a battery near throwing shells on Lookout. Part of the regiment took the prisoners back to Brown's Ferry, I being one of the guards, and returned to camp next morning.

to camp next morning.

In the afternoon we could hear heavy artillery firing, but could not see the move-A number of us crossed the creek them. and went up on the mountain to near the house said to have been Longstreet's head-quarters. It looked to be many miles over to Missionary Ridge. We could see the long lines of army blue sweeping like a

It was soon over and all was still. The victory was to the Union. Our companion-regiment, the 7th Ohio last companion-regiment, the 7th Ohio last companion-regiment. was to the Union. Our companient, the 7th Ohio, lost terribly line of battle at, I think, Culp's Farm.

a short distance from Kenesaw, in the center of our corps. It was discovered Reinlistments were now being made, Reinlistments were now being made, and the regiment veteranized nearly to a man and started for home. We took the old box-cars at Bridgeport on Christmas morning. At Cleveland the boys began to scatter for their homes to get a New Year's dinner. This was the memorable cold New Year of the war-time.

After a month of furlough we returned to camp at Cleveland. The regiment was recruited up, and many had gone on

recruited up, and many had gone on were over 800 rebel dead buried on the shead. Cleveland was swarming with field.

Soldiers, and a high fracas took place there. Our skirmishers advanced and we esone day between the police and the sol- tablished a strong picket-line. Kenesaw diers, who thought everything belonged was some distance to our left. Our ar-

When the veterans rejoined the regiment they constructed quarters and we was a blockhouse and some rifle-pits, held were soon in comfortable shape. We were by rebel sharpshooters. They proved were soon in comfortable shape. We were on picket-duty and patroling the railroad toward Stevenson for two months. The army left its shanties on, I think, May 3, for the front. I was on the picket-line and should have been relieved, but no relief came. Suspecting what was happening, I went in. We needed a commissary supply, anyway, if we were to stay there. I found the camp deserted. I hurried back to report to our picket-guard leader, and we were soon on our way to catch up. We had all we could do to reach them in the night, when they were in camp on the Chattanooga side of Lookout Mountain.

We moved on once more, keeping to the right of Dalton in a well-timbered part of the country. On and on we went, until on the third night we went into camp, in Georgia. Sunday morning the sun shone bright and clear. We moved on the other side because of the country of the country. On and on we went, until on the third night we went into camp, in Georgia. Sunday morning the sun shone bright and clear. We moved on the other side because of the country of the country of the country. The rebel pickets on the other side because of the country of the country. On and on we went, until on the third night we went into camp, in Georgia. Sunday morning the sun shone bright and clear. We moved on the country of t on picket-duty and patroling the railroad very annoying to our artillerymen, and

The Weak

All Who Have Struggled Against Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney, or Bladder Troubles, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Bad Complexion, Eczema, Obesity, Night Sweats, or any Other Disease Should Write at Once.

YOU CAN TRY IT FREE IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Many a weary mortal is in the last threes of despair arough failure of tonics and other drugs to put iffe to the fast declining body. They can't fathom the



farther we went the worse it became, and we had to go back.

The battle had now opened in all fury,

and it was with great difficulty we got in at all. A desperate struggle took place on our right, where our forces were so hard-pressed that they had to swing back, but with little confusion. Our battery was in a hard position, and the rebels seemed bound to get it. It was indeed a desperate piece of work around that bat-The enemy was beaten back with ter-

rible loss. Our loss was heavy, too.

The rebels fell back on Atlanta, and we remained on the field that night, caring for the wounded and burying the dead.

In the morning was dearened. In the morning we advanced toward the rebel citadel, meeting little resistance. We

The regiment held its election for Pres-

ident with great enthusiasm. I cast my first vote for Lincoln. There were some 30 votes for McClellan.

We took up the march again, through a beautiful and rich country, meeting with no obstructions except burned bridges. We had all we wanted to eat In most instances the occupants of the rich plantations had hidden in the woods and swamps.

Our march was all a triumphant one

We finally reached Savannah, which easily fell into our hands. It was the finest city we had taken in the South, in my opinion. The backbone of the resistance in the far South was broken and we were all in high spirits. I will not detail all the events of that great onward sweep. It was not all easy marching, of course, but everything hostile fled from before us. At Bentonville we fought our last battle and rested at Goldsboro. We heard of Lee's surrender and our spirits went

furbished up our arms and acconterments and on the morning of May 23 went to Washington. The regiment received new flag near the Capitol and soon after fell in for the march down the Avenue. After this we started for home, and were mustered out at Louisville, having our full share in putting down the rebellion.

(The end.)

Death of Reynolds. John Goldsmith, Co. E, 94th N. Y., writes: "After fighting and beating the rebel army at Gedar Mountain, Comrade Valleau says in his first 109th Pa. series, with the rest of the army his regiment with the rest of the army his regiment 'feli-back on the Rappahannock, repulsing the rebel army.' Our corps, McDowell's, went on to the Rapidan, where we did picket duty for several days. Our retreat commenced on Aug. 19. Again, in telling about Gettysburg and the death of Reynolds, he says: 'July 1 the regiment marched to the Two Taverns and halted. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the regiment again took up the line of march to ment again took up the line of march to-ward Gettysburg, arriving within two miles of the town, on the Baltimore Turnpike.' Halting, they first heard the sound of artillery, then men belonging to the First and Eleventh Corps began coming back wounded. This was their (109th) back wounded. This was their (109th) initiation into that great pivotal battle of the war. As the regiment lay supporting one of the batteries, 'Gen. Reynolds was til on the third night we went into camp, in Georgia. Sunday morning the sun shone bright and clear. We moved on, with 7th Ohio men out as skirmishers, my regiment in the advance of the brigade.

Artillery was heard toward Tunnel Hill. Our steps were quickened for Rocky Face or Buzzards' Roost. On arrival we filed to the left in an open field and piled knapsacks, then moved forward to the knapsacks, then moved forward to the kattack. Amongst the rocks and timber no good line could be kept, but we went app until we reached the road running up

Made Strong What the Veterans Have to Say

A Lively Story of the Fight at Fayette, Mo-in the Fall of 1864.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Aug. 23 is an article entitled "Bush and Prairie," by Ira M. Mallory, Sergeant, Co. G, 17th Ill. Cav. The com-

through farms, meadows and timberland, then came out in a public road opposite a house that was about 150 yards off the Six of us rode down. There were bush-

whackers in the barn, we were told by a Corp'l negro. We opened the lot gate and by tured. hegro. We opened the lot gate and by that time they had seen us and opened fire on us. The barn was a story high on the opposite side, so if they were to get the horses out they would have to come out with us within 30 steps of the door. They jumped out of a back window. Our other men were now coming as fast as their horses could carry them. By the time we could get through the lot fence the bushwhackers were across a little pasture. the Chattanooga River. There we re-

arms, but before I could get out three holes were shot through the tent.

By this time the fight was on desperately. They did their best to rout us, but being aware of their cruel practices we preferred death fighting to being made prisoners. So we whipped them and they fell back over a hill. We dared not follow.

Some of the men were in four log shanties that Co. A wintered in; others were in a gulley just in front of the shanties, while six or seven of us were in the open at the corner of a paling fence. I think we kept them from flanking us by that position.

When the rebels had gotten themselves together again they yelled and charged.

THE REBEL PICKETS BECAME FRIENDLY, EXCHANGING TOBACCO FOR COFFEE."

When the sound of artillery was heard of a charging column and moved up over battlefield in the morning. By the look of things desperate work had been done by our small band. Longstreet had been been with there has been so much continued the back with heavy losses, but was safe again in his stronghold.

Having come to the relief of the army was not to building forts and the was considered oward in battlefined. Our position on the Wandington on the Wandington to heavy shells. It crashed through killed my bunk-mate, Ranson, Gore feel through kilver, It was a tiresome march next day. We came saw sepecting some thing most important to happen. From our position on the Wandhachie we could not see any of the army around Chattanooga.

The morning the battle of Lookout.

The morning the battle of Lookout in the relief of Lookout Divers, the morning mest important to happen. From our position on the Wandhachie we could not see any of the army around Chattanooga.

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The morning the battle of Lookout is seen and the the first saw of the mour course of the morning mest important to happen. From our position on the Wandhachie we could not see any of the army around Chattanooga.

The morning the battle of Lookout is seen and the course of the course of

was at Centralia the next day. The mus-kets picked up were not loaded. The com-rade says each of the Union killed had a Riggs, Mo.

your issue of July 26 an article from Com-rade H. C. Freeland, of the 12th Mich., on Shiloh. I think that Comrade Freeland is mistaken. It is a long time since April 6, 1862, and the farther we are from an object the smaller it looks. Now I wish to say that four companies of the 23d Mo. and four companies of the 16th Wis. opened the fight at Shiloh. On April 5, 1862, Grant's army was on

Con April 5, 1862, Grant's army was on the hearts of the 52d Ill.

The control of the field our spirits went higher than ever. Later we received the sad news of Lincoln's assassination while at Raleigh.

Pushing on we went into camp finally on the field of Chancellorsville for another short rest. Alexandria was our next important stopping place. There we formed lines and were issued cartridges, the first we had drawn and head beautiful trees, stumps, logs, etc. The the first we had drawn, and had been in camp since March 20. Our four companies, with four companies of the 23d Mo., were marched out a mile and placed on picket, the four Missouri companies on the

eft. About daylight, or a little after, we heard firing over where the Missouri boys were, and we saw several wounded men coming in. About this time Col. Moore, of the 23d Mo., came up with the balance of the regiment and ordered us to fall in on his right, and we did so. We marched by the right flank up to the top of a ridge near a corn field, and looking across this field we saw cavalry formed in the edge of the timber on the other side of the

of the timber on the other side of the field.

Col. Moore ordered us to fix bayonets, double-quick, and before he could give the order to march was shot from his horse, which I believe saved us from being taken prisoners. It was oretty hot work from that time until dark of April 6, 1862.

Now, I do not wish to take laurels from any of the old boys, but I wish it understood that four companies of the 23d Mo. and four companies of the 16th Wis, opened the fight at Shiloh: I wish it to be emphatically understood also that Gen. Prentiss was the hero of Shiloh; for if it had not been for him it would have been a complete surprise. No one expected that a complete surprise. No one expected that Johnston would march on us at Pittsburg

Landing.
I wish to hear from some of the 23 Md in regard to opening the ball at Shiloh. The 16th Wis. was in from early morning until late at night. I wish to say that when we were ordered to fall in with the Missouri boys we left our blankets and knapsacks in a pile and stationed a guard over them, expecting nothing but a little skirmish. But our breakfast was slow in coming; it was Tuesday or Wednesday be-fore we received rations from Paduca. I gave the last half dollar I had on Monday fternoon for one hardtack and a small

piece of bacon. Well, God bless your old gray-headed

FIGHTING THEM OVER.

It clay Evans does not think so, unless we can prove that we were what—if any of you know, name it and you can have it. But, thank God, boys, every thing has an end, and so will the present administration of pensions. Some of us will be in our graves, but what is left will see to it that we have justice. Little do they think now of what that grand man, A. Lincoln, said, the Government would not forget its defenders.—WILLIAM H. BOLSON, Co. B, 16th Wis., Oconomowac, Wis.

A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

Chapter From the History of the 9th Ohio Cav. in Active Service.

Screenat, Co. G. 17th Ill. Cav. The comrade is in error. There were some of the 17th at Glasgow, Mo., in Howard Co., but not in Fayette, Mo., for Co. A. 9th Mo. Cav., wintered in Fayette and next Spring (1864) Co. H. 9th Mo., to which I belonged, with Co. I and one other companyies were camped in a pasture at the edge of town. We were there until the Price raid, and no other troops were there. Now, how came 18 sick men in Fayette to protect the town, when the 17th was not in Fayette 24 hours at any one time and was not there three times in 1864?

About Sept. 23, 1864, the four companies, except a heavy guard, after nightfall, were sent on a scout. Next morning, the 24th, we struck a trail, followed it through farms, meadows and timberland, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In in August, 1864. Myself and a few others were left to take care of camp. The command went in light marching order. Our camp was at Mooresville, Ala., near Decatur. The boys finally brought up at Marietta, Ga. I don't remember what the losses were, but Co. I lost some good boys; Corp'l Joe Jopp and some others were captured.

bladder trough the force the feeling scattica, necessary and the force the scale of the feeling spanish co., 315 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., and they will ship one of their Cabinets by express. You take the Cabinet home, try it for several days, and if at the end of that time you are not perfectly satisfied it will care you and affords more relief by a single half than can be derived from gallons of medicine, return it to the express agont and he will return to make at our expense. Write to-day without fall for a boo-let on heath and hygiene. Select the style you prefer and Cabinet will be shipped at once for your free use and trial.

FREE TURKISH BATKS Remember three cash and trial.

FREE TURKISH BATKS Remember three cash and trial.

FREE TURKISH BATKS Remember three cash and trial is of a month of the countries of the c

When the rebels had gotten themselves together again they yelled and charged. They could spur their horses on to us, but when the animals would get so close that the blaze of fire from our guns was poured into their faces they would whirl around. They turned back over the hill a second time and a compared and I seen the second time and a compared and I seen the second time and a compared and I seen the second time and a se was sent back, and a short distance from the house found one of Co. G's boys ly

ward from the Chattahoochie, meeting the Mayor at the outskirts of the city, where the rebel stronghold was turned over to us.

We went into camp on the west side for a rest, doing picket and foraging duty. At this time Hood was in our rear. Part of our army was on the way back, under Gen. Thomas on the way back, under without the knowledge of the other. I history of our brigade on the Atlanta who lost their lives at Centralia when he were all dead, as well as the rest of the brigade (First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps), composed of 66th Ind. and 17th Iowa, 52d Ills., and commanded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a lost wounded, hidden in his pasture, each without the knowledge of the other. I history of our brigade on the Atlanta when he were all dead, as well as the rest of the brigade (First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps), composed of 66th Ind. and 17th Iowa, 52d Ills., and commanded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a long time for something in regard to our without the knowledge of the other. I history of our brigade on the Atlanta when he were all dead, as well as the rest of the brigade (First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps), composed of 66th Ind. and 17th Iowa, 52d Ills., and commanded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded, hidden in his pasture, each without the knowledge of the other. I history of our brigade on the Atlanta was a Centralia the next death of the present of Sharmers's commanded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been looking for a both wounded by Gen. Rice. I have been loo campaign, so that the rest of Sherman's "Bummers" would not think that they "Bummers" would not think that they whipped Johnston's army and took At-lanta alone. I have thought of trying it bullet-hole in his left eye. Did Anderson lanta alone. I have thought of trying it into? or perhaps he was left-handed.—

JAMES M. JACKS, Co. H, 9th Mo. Cav., another thing, it tires me so to use a pen. as my hands are more used to hard work

than to writing.
In answer to Geo. W. Bailey, of Co. F. OPENING THE BATTLE.

In answer to Geo. W. Bailey, of Co. P., Goth Ind., for some one to write up the account of a member of his regiment swimming the river at Day's Ferry and swimming the river at Day's Ferry and stailing the colors off the works, I will say that was a long while ago, but I remember it so very distinctly that the time seems short. I remember a great many and were not in Missouri after that. While seems short. I remember a great many things in regard to the old 66th. I remember that there was not a better regiment in the service than yours, nor bet-ter shots with the old Springfield than that same 66th Ind. How I would like to see you, Comrades, once more. I assure you that the regiment has a warm place in of the 52d Ill,

only protection was what they could se-cure behind trees, stumps, logs, etc. The Johnnies on the other side had breast-works five feet high with head-logs and portholes.

The Hoosiers got the rebs down so they

dare not fire a shot. This man passed the word down the line that if they would keep the Johnnies down he would swim

Suffice it to say the boys held them down all right, and he got the colors and carried them with our colors the balance of the war, as a Sergeant, for his her daring.—H. J. SLOAN, Co. B, 52d Ills.



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hair or have parted with their mail you, prepaid, a free trial locks can have it restored by of their remarkable remedy, a remedy that is sent free to together with testimonials all. A Cincinnati firm has from thousands who have concluded that the best way used the remedy, and all inforto convince people that hair mation necessary to help you

from total baldness.

The portraits of Miss Emma to let them try it, and see for Emond show what a striking themselves. All sorts of thedifference is made in a person ories have been advanced to when the bald head is covered account for falling hair, but, with hair. Miss Emond was after all, it is the remedy we totally bald, the hair follicles are after, and not the theory. not only upon her head, but People who need more hair, upon her eyebrows being com- or are anxious to save what pletely contracted, not the they have, or from sicknes, sign of a hair being found. dandruff or other causes have Of course she was the object lost their hair, should at once of many experiments, all of send for a free trial package which failed, and the offer of and learn for themselves that a well-known Dispensary to their hair can be quickly re-

Salem, Mass., at 276 Washing-dress to the Altenheim Med-ton St., and naturally feels ical Dispensary, 1708 Butter-very much elated to recover field Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp Those who are losing their to cover postage, they will can be grown on any head is in quickly regaining your hair.

PICKET SHOTS

ABOUT COL. JENNISON.

W. C. Chatfield, Co. H. 2d Kan, Cav., Burlingame, Kan., writes: "I have read about the reputed car-cutting exploit of Col. Jennison and the corrections by two writers since, who tend rather to confuse and were not in Missouri after that. While at Lawrence Col. Jennison resigned, May 1, 1862. About the last of May the 7th went to Columbus, Ky. Blunt was not commissioned as Brigadier-General until April 8, 1862, and it was quite a long time after that before he was assigned to any command, so you see that in the face of recorded facts the ear-cutting affair could not have happened as related by could not have happened as related by the NATIONAL TRIBUNE, your correspondent, Moore. More than that, the whole story, to a man that was acquainted with Jim Blunt and Charley Jennison, sounds ridiculous; to think for a moment that Charley Jennison would think of doing such a thing, tough as he was (and he was pretty tough), while in Jim Blunt's tent after Jim had told the man he could go free. Evidently the man who first told the story was not acquaint-

A PLEASANT SURPRISE. Henry Oliver, Co. D. 13th U. S., Los

Angeles, Cal., writes: "I would like to know if there are survivors of the First Battalion, 13th U. S., who participated in the following pleasant surprise: Sometime in September, 1862, when the battalion was encamped in or about Newport, Ky. a call was made for volunteers. As the object was not known the boys were not very prompt in responding. The under-signed, however, with one other, respond-ed for Co. D. When the detail arrived at a certain residence in the city the boys thought that some very unpleasant manual labor was to be performed. Judge of W. L. TAYLOR, Van Buren, Arkansas, our surprise when, after a few minutes stay in the parlor, we were ushered into a dining-room and were treated to a meal such as we did not see or taste from that time until after the war. Upon our return to camp four hours afterward you can imagine the chagrin of those who did not care to volunteer. I wish some com-rade who was in that squad would, through your paper, give an account of that feast, as my memory is clouded; and also express a suitable sentiment to the memory of our hosts on that occasion."

SCATTERING. L. B. Marsh, Bloomfield, Mo., says mistake was made as to his regiment in the issue of Aug. 16. It should be the 41st Ill. (Co. B, First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps. It was ac-cidentally stated as belonging to the

Fwentieth Corps.)
M. W. Buck, Co. K, 50th Pa., Tyrone, and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you ON TRIAL. Write to-day for Illustrated Pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in piain sealed envelope.

PROF. A. CHRYSTAL, Inventor,

Marshall, Mich.

M. W. Buck, Co. K, 50th Pa., Tyrone, Pa., says he notices a comrade "calls him down" for what he did not claim—that the 50th Pa. was as good a regiment as the 200th Ind. "I simply said that

the above two regiments captured all the From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

The above two regiments captured all the forts and towns, planted all the flags, etc., assisted a little by the rest of the army. If the comrade does not believe it ask 'Si' and 'Shorty."

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